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PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiaia*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle.
Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of curd hebenon in a phial. *Shakefp.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a phial
full of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton's Opticks.*

PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*Φιλανθρωπία*, and *ἀνθρώπος*.] Love of mankind; good nature.
Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 177.

PHILIPPICK. *adj.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic.
Philologers and critical discourses, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*
You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*
The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestic, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.
Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry and criticism. *Watts.*
He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critic himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*.] A critic; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*Φιλολογία*; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learning.
Temper all discourses of *philology* with interpersions of morality. *Walker.*

PHILOMEL. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]

PHILOMELA. *n. f.* The nightingale.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakefp.*
Hears the hawk, when *philomela* sings?
Liftening *philomela* deigns
To let them joy. *Thomson.*

PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.
One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 265.

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [*Φιλοσόφημα*.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.
You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [*φιλόσοφος*, Lat. *philosophus*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
Many found in belief have been also great *philosophers*. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*
Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*
They all our fam'd *philosophers* desire,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*
If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

PHILOSOPHERS. *stone*. *n. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]

PHILOSOPHICAL. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.
Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoic last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*
How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone. *Prior.*
When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.
We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. *Shakefp.*
Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in,

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without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.
This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.
The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*
No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*
If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not found very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley's Sermon.*

TO PHILOSOPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to enquire into the causes of effects.
Qualities, that were occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glanvill's Sermon.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning, made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*
Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*φιλοσοφία*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.
I had never read, heard nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my recour. *Sidney.*
Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakefp.*
The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.
We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.
Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*. *Milton.*
His decisions are the judgment of his passions and not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner and not of the man. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTRER. *n. f.* [*Φίλτρον*; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love.
The melting kifs that tips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philtre* in the draught. *Dryden.*
A *philtre* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 38.

TO PHILTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.
Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of Tong.*

PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.
His air was too proud, and his features amis,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *Φλέβη* and *τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.
The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *How. Tovar.*

PHLEBOTOMY. *n. f.* [*Φλεβοτομία*, *Φλέβη*, *Φλεβότομος*, *vena*, and *τέμνω*; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGMA. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα*; *phlegma*, Fr.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.
Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Rafson.*
He who supreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire; *Our*

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Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler prelude, or blood or *phlegm*. *Swift.*

2. Water.
A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLEGMAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα* and *ἀγω*; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate *phlegm* and leave the other humours.
The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*φλεγματικός*; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in *phlegm*.
A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakefp.*
The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*
Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Generating *phlegm*.
Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watry.
Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.
As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*
Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southern.*

PHLEGMON. *n. f.* [*Φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.
Phlegmon or inflammation is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wifeman.*

PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.
It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or cedematous tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. f.* [from *phlebotomy*, Lat.] A steam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [*φλογιστόν*, from *Φλόγω*.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS. *n. f.* [from *φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCAPTICK. *adj.* [*φωνή* and *καταπνέω*.] Having the power to infect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.
The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repetitions of the rocks, and other *phonocaptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR. *n. f.* [*φωσφόρος*, Lat.]

PHOSPHORUS. *n. f.* [*φωσφόρος*, Lat.]

1. The morning star.
Why sit we sad when *phosphor* shines so clear,
A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Pope.*
Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*. *Addison.*
Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *n. f.* [*φράσις*.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.
Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbid it. *Dryden.*
To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Stile; expression.
Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shakefp.*

TO PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term.
These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φράσεις* and *λογία*.]

1. Stile; diction.
The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A phrase book.

PHRENITIS. *n. f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.
It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

PHRENETICK. *adj.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phreneticus*, Fr.] Mad; phrenetic.

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Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*
What cestrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood. *Hudibras.*
The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PHRENSY. *n. f.* [from *φρενίς*; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phreny*.] Madness; frantickness. This is too often written *frenzy*. See *FRENZY*.
Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
Demoniack *phrensy*, mooping melancholy. *Milton.*
Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*
Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PHTHISICAL. *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthisique*, Fr. from *phthisick*.] Waiting.
Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISICK. *n. f.* [*φθισίς*; *phthisie*, Fr.] A consumption.
His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISIS. *n. f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption.
If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wifeman.*

PHYLACTERY. *n. f.* [*Φυλακτήριον*; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.
The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHYSICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.
The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammt.*
To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories; what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*
Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.
Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

4. Resembling *physick*.

PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical*.] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.
Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth of *physically* produceth the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillington.*
Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South's Sermons.*
I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

PHYSICIAN. *n. f.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing.
Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he lays
More than you rob. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease, and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Essays.*
His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands. *Peachment of Poetry.*
Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHYSICK. *n. f.* [*φυσική*, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.] The science of healing.